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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications. Addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

ALL letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegram Address: Kwan-see. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

On August 20th, at Fookchow, the wife of James Heilmann, of a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1908.

It is just ten years ago that Hawaii was annexed to the United States. For some years previously the American residents there had been industriously advocating this in the United States, but the proposal was viewed with distinct disfavour by Democrats and Republicans alike and had it not been for the Spanish-American war, the Sandwich Islands would either have remained independent territory, or else have become a dependency of Japan. Just before the annexation by America, the constant stream of immigrants into the islands from Japan was creating some alarm among the Americans who were administering the islands under the native Queen, but when war was declared with Spain, the United States Government, fearing that Spain might convert the islands into a base of operations, dispatched a squadron to Hawaii to annex them. In the States politicians regarded the step merely as an act of temporary military expediency, but the end of the war was followed by the definite incorporation of the islands with the United States.

The disgust of a large section of the American public who prophesied that annexation would prove to be a Pandora box of ills. We have the authority of a Honolulu contemporary for the assertion that annexation has instead proved to be "a chest of treasure," a boon and a blessing to the islands. Annexation not only settled the

Japanese political problem of the islands, but it has led to such agricultural and industrial developments and consequent expansion of commerce as to enable the local press to speak of "the vastness of Hawaiian prosperity."

In the future more is likely to be heard of Hawaii from the fact that America is about to convert it into a great fortress and naval depot. It is no newly disclosed secret which Reuters announces to us that the United States War Department have prepared plans to make the island of Oahu (Sandwich Islands) the Gibraltar of the Pacific, and that including extensive fortifications at Honolulu, twelve 14-inch guns will be mounted there, and at Pearl Harbour accommodation will be provided for a garrison of fifteen thousand men, and a dock for the largest battleships. Some of the details may be new, but the main features of the scheme were settled long ago. Congress, in fact, has already voted a million dollars for the fortification of Pearl Harbour. There are expectations that on the completion of the world tour of America's Atlantic fleet, at least six of the battleships will be permanently stationed at Hawaii. Apropos of this, we note in one of the Manila papers which arrived by yesterday's mail that great prominence is given to a telegram reporting the Japanese Ambassador, the United States Secretary for War and the President to have been in "vital conference" concerning matters which were not disclosed to the newspaper men; but the New York Journal states that among other matters of world-wide importance discussed was a protest presented by Mr. TAKIHIRA on behalf of his Government against the maintenance of two fleets in the Pacific by the United States. This presumably means one fleet at Hawaii and one at the Philippines. That the Japanese Government has made any formal protest is incredible. Japan has no more title to make such a protest than America has to formally protest against Japan's naval shipbuilding programme. The fortification of Pearl Harbour and the construction of a big dockyard there certainly point conclusively to an intention to maintain a fleet at Hawaii, and if the United States Government deems the maintenance of two fleets in the Pacific desirable no other power can object. America is not likely to use her fleet for any aggressive purpose, and perhaps it was as much for the purpose of reassuring Japan in this regard as in any other connexion that President ROOSEVELT wrote to his Secretary of War last week the letter in which he took pains to declare that the United States holds Japan in peculiar regard and friendship.

The English Mail of the 8th August was delivered in London on the 5th inst.

Mr. A. C. Hagen, who resides at Kingsclere, has informed the police that a gold chain value \$50 and a half sovereign and horse-shoe appendages are missing from his room.

Mr. W. R. M'D. Parr, the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Commissioner at Kowloon, who is going home on furlough, was presented by the staff yesterday with a loving cup in token of their esteem.

A Chinese shopkeeper, residing at 40 Peel Street, reports that on Saturday evening a leather bag containing jewellery to the value of \$3,270 was stolen from his house. An amah was suspected and she is under arrest.

To-day His Honour the Chief Justice will sit in Chambers to dispose of accumulated Chamber business, and to-morrow the case will open in which Lau Man Cho is suing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the return of certain title deeds left with the Bank for safe custody.

Yesterday an American bluejacket was at the Magistracy fined \$3 and ordered to pay \$2 compensation for assaulting a ricksha coolie. [Mr. Wood heard another summons preferred against a British bluejacket for assaulting a ricksha coolie but this was not proved and the defendant was discharged.

From Toning papers we learn that the French military authorities are vigorously prosecuting the operations against the Chinese revolutionaries on the frontier. Two serious engagements were fought at the end of August. At Hoang-su-Pai a French force of about 300 under Captain Bonnet was attacked by a large body of "Reformists" and the fight lasted three days when Commandant Lecomte arrived and attacked the Chinese from the rear, killing 40 of them. The French losses were two killed and two wounded.

Dr. Morrison telegraphing to the Times from Peking on the 6th ult. said: "For some time past I have been visiting various parts in North China, including Weichow, and observing which I must report, as I did last year in a despatch dated August 4, that the uncertainty of the future prevents the development of the territory in spite of its natural advantages, and forbids the introduction of foreign capital. Nothing, however, can impair the superiority of the harbour as a sanctuary for our fleet and as a practice ground which will always enable the China Squadron to maintain its high standard of efficiency."

We are requested to state that, owing to the heavy rain yesterday morning, the Tennis Party arranged for this afternoon at Mountain Lodge has had to be cancelled.

The native city of Hankow now has electric light. Current was supplied on the 29th ult. for 1800 lights, and applications for the installation of 2,000 additional lights had been received.

There were only two cases of bubonic plague reported during last week. Both were fatal. There was one Japanese and two Chinese fatal cases of cholera and two European cases of enteric fever, one proving fatal.

The adjourned case in which a native was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy with assisting an ear pick from a Chinese woman was concluded yesterday. His Worship found the defendant guilty and sentenced him to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour, and to receive 24 strokes of the birch.

A mysterious affair is reported from Shanghai. The report of a pistol was heard in the Palace Hotel and when a policeman hastened to the hotel he found Dr. Billingshurst, dressing a wound on the left hand of W. Sidebottom. Another foreigner was present, but his name has not been learned. As none of the present seemed disposed to give any explanation to Constable Leary, the latter, accompanied by Sidebottom, went to the Central Police Station but here too, the parties interested displayed the greatest reticence, and refused to enter into particulars. Sidebottom was then sent to the General Hospital, but he declined to remain in the institution and left for the Astor House, where he resides. It appears that Sidebottom and the foreigner referred to above had an altercation, during the course of which the foreigner is alleged to have drawn a revolver from his pocket and fired at Sidebottom. The latter, in endeavouring to shield himself, is said to have thrown out his left hand; with the result that the bullet lodged therein. In response to questions by the police, Sidebottom is alleged to have intimated that he was aware of the identity of the person who fired the shot, but would not divulge it and did not desire the police to take any steps in the matter. Detective Sub-Inspector Bek has the matter in hand.

CHOLERA AT THE YANGTSE PORTS.

The latest newspapers from Hankow report the death of two Roman Catholic missionaries from cholera. These bring the number of deaths from the dread disease among the foreign community up to ten. Some 30,000 Chinese are said to have died from cholera in the three native cities of Wuchang, Hankow and HanYang during the past two months.

The medicine shops at Wuchang, says a Hankow contemporary, are pretty busy on account of the cholera epidemic. It is said one of the shops sells to the value of over 1,000,000 cash a day.

At Kinkiang, Mr. Robins, the British Consul, has died of cholera after only six hours' illness. Mr. Robins was well connected at home and formerly held the rank of assistant paymaster on one of H. M.'s greatest ships. He resigned the Customs to join the Consular service.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

Kowloon had things mostly their own way in the match played last week and against the Civil Service. The second innings was not concluded when stumps were drawn, the scores then standing:—

KOWLOON.		15
H. O. Clements, b. Hutchinson	15	0
H. Dewbury, b. Mackay	10	0
J. P. Robinson, c. b. Mackay	10	0
J. Mend, b. Hutchinson	5	0
C. Jeffries, b. Hutchinson	0	0
C. Libland, b. Mackay	1	0
S. Gregory, c. Dawson, b. Mackay	2	0
J. Clelland, run out	0	0
J. W. Lander, c. Coombs, b. Hutchinson	1	0
W. J. Edwards, b. Mackay	2	0
Blackburn	1	0
Extras	4	0
Total	41	0
Civil Service c.o.		0
J. McEwan, c. Clelland, b. Libland	6	0
H. Ellis, c. Gregory, b. Libland	5	0
F. H. Bide, b. Libland	0	0
J. Randell, c. Libland, b. Lander	26	0
H. Coombs, not out	26	0
R. O. Hutchinson, b. Blackburn	39	0
J. Mackay, c. Robinson, b. Libland	1	0
A. G. Fife, run out	0	0
F. Bacon, b. Blackburn	0	0
E. W. Dawson, c. Gregory, b. Libland	0	0
Extras	—	—
Total	78	0
OVERS.		15
KOWLOON.		15
Libland	28	5
Lander	25	1
Blackburn	25	5

THE HARBOUR SWIM.

On Monday, 21st instant, long distance swimmers will again have an opportunity of competing in the swimming race across the harbour for two prizes offered by the "China Mail." Since its inception this race has proved most popular, and its popularity should not be depressed when it is known that the conditions of racing will be on similar lines to former years. Intending competitors have already begun to train and last night Messrs. Alves and Barros covered the course in 24 minutes, a very creditable performance.

Another swimming record has been established by Mr. C. J. Cooke, who last night swam from the No. 1 Dock at Kowloon to Blake Pier in fifty minutes, leaving the Dock at 5.40 and landing at Blake Pier at six o'clock. This adds another excellent performance to the list of events which aquatic have been recently compiling.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

LONDON, September 7th.—Great destruction has been caused by forest fires which have occurred at Minnesota and Wisconsin.

LANCASHIRE LABOUR DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, September 7th.—A lockout is threatened by the Lancashire cotton operatives.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

JAPAN.

LONDON, September 5th.

The Times says that the appointment of Mr. Kato to the Japanese Embassy in London has been received with lively satisfaction in England, and recalls the fact that when formerly Japanese Minister in London he laid the foundation of that mutual goodwill which later bore fruit. The Times commends Japan's statesmanlike policy of financial retrenchment and distribution of armaments over eleven years, which, it says, should allay the fear of disturbances in the Pacific.

AMERICA IN THE PACIFIC.

LONDON, September 5th.

The Morning Post's Washington correspondent says, the United States War Department have prepared plans to make the island of Oahu (Sandwich Islands) the Gibraltar of the Pacific, and that including extensive fortifications at Honolulu, twelve fourteen inch guns will be mounted there, and at Pearl Harbour, accommodation provided for a garrison of fifteen thousand men, and a dock for the largest battleships.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, September 5th.

France has notified Germany that she and Spain have reached an agreement in reference to Mulai Hafid, and she opines the Powers can now recognize him as Sultan as soon as he officially notifies his accession and definitely accepts all the obligations of Abdul Aziz.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BISHOP HOARE MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]—

September 7th.

SIR,—We shall be glad if you will allow us, through your columns, to inform the subscribers to the above Memorial that the window which it has been decided to place in the S. nth Transept of St. John's Cathedral, in memory of the late Bishop Hoare, is now in course of erection. At the request of the Memorial Committee, His Excellency Sir Frederick D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to unveil the window. The ceremony will take place during the usual morning service at 11 a.m. on Sunday, 20th inst., the Sunday nearest to the second anniversary of the Bishop's death, which took place in the typhoon of September 18th, 1906.

We are, &c.,

J. M. ATKINSON,  
G. A. BURNBY,  
F. T. JOHNSON,  
Hon. Secretaries, Bishop Hoare Memorial Committee.

AMERICA'S RETURNING PROSPERITY.

A New York dispatch says:—From all parts of the country comes news of returning prosperity. The "New York Herald" publishes dispatches from every important center, showing that the wheels of progress are beginning to revolve more rapidly in the iron and steel industry which reflects the general manufacturing conditions. A steady improvement is being witnessed in the agricultural regions, and labor is in demand. If nothing occurs in the next two months to mar the brilliant promise for the corn crop, there should be a full redemption of property in the autumn.

Many New York business men say that trade already has reached a normal basis. Confidence is growing stronger daily, and in several branches trade is better than ever before. For instance, the National Cash Register Company reports more registers being purchased than ever in the previous history of the company. When the depression began the company had \$3,000,000 worth of machines in stock ahead of the demand. Now all have been sold and the company's great factory is working at full time with 4,500 employees, yet is unable to fill all its orders.

While New York houses generally report business still below that of the recent boom period they expect this autumn to see trade at as high a notch as it ever was. New England mill-owners express practically the same view. Throughout the west and south there has been a notable recovery, while everybody is certain that, after the election, business will be fully revived. What is needed most at present is fair play towards the railroads, so that they may obtain normal earnings, and then come their own recovery.

The tremendous reserve power of the country is evident in abundant cheap money. The Comptroller of the Currency's last report shows more than \$861,000,000 of reserve, of which \$318,000,000 is in New York banks. It is believed that the reserve money has been augmented since. Despite the gold imports the total gold circulation of the United States is estimated at nearly \$1,500,000,000, while the value of existing crops is placed at \$3,000,000,000. These underlying conditions witness the soundness of the reports of prosperity returning on a more solid basis than ever before.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, September 7th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Mr. Slade continued his address in reply to Mr. Pollock's application to set the decision aside in the case in which a Chinese firm sued Messrs. Rouler, Brookmann and Company for alleged wrongful seizure of property.

Dealing with the question of process, Counsel said that any party who judicially caused a void and irregular process to issue was liable in trespass. The law looked to the cause—or causes, and it did not matter through how many ministerial hands the matter had passed; the person who had originally caused the process to issue was liable in trespass. If any man asked the Court to do an irregular thing, and a thing which was absolutely improper in law, and if the Court acceded to his request by inadvertence, then the person suing was liable; but, if a person, without reasonable and probable cause, went and asked the Court for remedy, and an irregular process was issued judicially, then the applicant for the process was not liable in trespass. If a man accused another of an offence which was a summary offence for which no warrant could issue, and if he in proper form applied for the right remedy and the magistrate by mistake issued a warrant, the man was not liable because he had merely applied for the magistrate to do the right thing, and the magistrate had, by mistake, done the wrong thing.

The Chief Justice—Even if the magistrate acts without jurisdiction?

Mr. Slade—Even if he acts without jurisdiction. But if the party goes to the magistrate and requests him to issue a warrant for the apprehension of so and so, and it subsequently turns out that no warrant can legally issue, then both magistrate and party will be liable.

The Chief Justice—If it is a ministerial act?

Mr. Slade—Yes.

The Chief Justice—You say a man would be liable in trespass then.

Mr. Slade—I think so, my Lord, because the mistake was his.

The Chief Justice—It is a mistake to suppose that a magistrate issues warrants. It is the magistrate's clerk in most cases.

Sir Henry Berkeley—By authority of the magistrate.

The Chief Justice—There are some cases in which a magistrate acts ministerially.

Mr. Slade—The act of a magistrate would be judicial in such case, so I think I am wrong. A good instance of the kind is this: A man has a right, on fulfilling certain conditions, to issue a warrant of arrest or for the arrest of property under a main process of this Court, and an irregular process is issued, a process which is irregular can be set aside for irregularity under the rules. Then the applicant is liable.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Only after it is set aside.

Mr. Slade—After it is set aside, when it is set aside, and if it is void of an issue.

Sir Henry Berkeley contended that on consideration of paragraph 7 of the statement of claim the warrant would be found to be a good warrant; it had not been impeached, there was no evidence whatever to show that there had been personal interference by Rouler, Brookmann and Company with the Pua Yu magistrate or the person who issued the warrant. All that plaintiffs could prove was that the Pua Yu magistrate, having placed what might be called bailiffs in possession of the shop and goods, Rouler, Brookmann's agents in Canton, finding that they were to be at once subjected to a boycott, withdrew execution from the shop. Finally, Counsel said he would submit with some insistence that this case should not have gone as far as to make it necessary for him to take the necessary points with regard to libel and the other points he took, because when the case complained of moved for a nonsuit, inasmuch as plaintiffs had not established that the wrong complained of was actionable by law in the place where they were committed, or in Hongkong.

The Chief Justice—Our decision will be reserved until after the long vacation, but now that this case is over I have one word to say. There are certain paragraphs in the shorthand writer's notes of the summing up, on pages 11 and 12, which I don't think ought to remain there. I therefore order that they be struck out as being irrelevant to the issues, and containing an unwarrantable imputation on the Court.

[This refers to a discussion which took place in Court nearly two months ago, between the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., and His Honour the Chief Justice.]

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 7th at 11.5 a.m.—The depression lying in the neighbourhood of the Bonins yesterday, is moving away to the Eastward.

Pressure is inclined to give way again over the Leuchos. It has increased slightly over S. China, Annam and the Philippines.

The anticyclonic area remains over N.E. Japan, and except at the Bonins, pressure is in slight excess of the normal over other areas.

Light or moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Forocosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. . . . . N.E. winds, light or moderate; showers.

Formosa Channel. . . . . Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between. . . . . Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lantau. . . . . Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between. . . . . Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan. . . . . Same as No. 1.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LD.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd. was held yesterday at 3 p.m. in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Ltd., Queen's Buildings.

Mr. Edgar G. Barrett (presided), other shareholders present being Messrs. A. Denison, J. D. Auld, A. Ritchie, T. Skinner and A. S. Grassick (Secretary).

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen—You have had ample opportunity to examine the report and accounts. I, therefore, propose to follow the usual course and consider them read. Notwithstanding the severe depression that has continued for so long throughout the Far East, we are able to pay the same dividend as last year which, I think, must be considered very satisfactory. Our actual profit on the year's trading is little more than last year and constitutes a record since the incorporation of the Company. It was found necessary, however, to write off slightly more this year for depreciation and bad debts, consequently the amount available for distribution is not quite so much as last year, though only falling short by about Mex. \$100. You will see from the accounts, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and \$18.80 on each founder's share, and place \$10,000 to reserve fund, bringing that fund up to \$45,000, and I trust this proposed distribution will meet with the approval of the shareholders. In a business of this description it is of vital importance to pay the utmost regard to the stock; and to see that no old material is allowed to accumulate. This matter has the constant attention of the Company's superintendents, and I can assure you that the stock has been most carefully checked and valued in Shanghai, Singapore, and here, and due allowance made for any articles that are not in perfect condition. The Chairman at the last meeting informed you that a Branch of the Company had been opened in Shanghai in April last year. We have, therefore, the result of a full year's working from that port which I am glad to say is very encouraging. Our Singapore Branch, which has now been established for three years, has complied to show satisfactory returns. Before moving the resolutions I shall be pleased to answer any questions from shareholders.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN proposed that the report and accounts be received, approved and adopted.

Mr. DENISON—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion, but I am sorry the directors have not been able to carry out the scheme I proposed to try to do away with founder's shares by giving them ordinary shares for them. I am glad to see that business increases in spite of the depression in trade.

The CHAIRMAN—I did not know that you put forward a scheme, Mr. Denison. You asked two years ago if it could be done, and I think the Chairman then said it would have the consideration of the General Managers. It is a very difficult proposition, and we looked into it very carefully, but could not see how we could very well bring it about. If you put forward a scheme we could submit it.

Mr. DENISON—I think there are only a few shares that are not held by Messrs. Dodwell & Co. They might be asked what they considered a fair number of ordinary shares.

The CHAIRMAN—Of course that would mean a re-adjustment of the whole capital.

Mr. DENISON—Yes, of course.

The CHAIRMAN—In fact, a reconstruction of the Company.

The motion was agreed to.

It was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by Mr. AULD, that the following dividend be now declared out of the net profits of the undertaking for the twelve months ending 31st May 1908 upon the Company's capital on the dividend of \$18.80 per share, on the ordinary shares a dividend of 20 per cent for the year, and that such dividends be paid to the existing members on this date.

The proposition was agreed to.

Mr. W. H. Potts was re-elected Auditor on the proposal of Mr. DENISON, seconded by Mr. SKINNER.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business Gentlemen. Dividend Warrants are now ready.

STORAGE OF AMMUNITION AT PEKING.

The Peking Correspondent of the N. C. Daily News says the report of the removal of arms and ammunition of the various Foreign Legation guards to blank places outside the Peking City, in consequence of the recent disaster in the German Legation, is untrue. The Waikuan has never proposed anything of the kind.

It is probable, however, that the Chinese Government will request the foreign Ministers to take this step, but as the keeping of ammunition stores was stipulated in the 1900 Protocol, it is not easy to arrange the matter.

All parts of China are now tranquil, and likely to continue so; and there is a large number of Chinese troops who could be relied upon to suppress any agitation against foreigners. The troops consist of the 9th and 6th Divisions in Peking, the 4th Division in the vicinity of Tientsin, the 2nd Division distributed between Paoing and some other important points in North China. There are, therefore, about 40,000 foreign drilled troops in China, in addition to the Provincial forces and the foreign modelled Wu-wei-tso chun forces of General Ma Yu-kun at Tungehow. Moreover, the Chinese masses generally have been very loyal to the Government of the war, or even the withdrawal of the foreign garrisons would not endanger the lives and properties of the foreigners in Peking.

It would be a disadvantage to the foreigners and natives who enter to the wants of the foreign troops and it would be a loss generally of the large amount of ready money put in circulation by the troops. The Chinese, in clamouring for the removal of the troops, overlook that fact but they would soon realize what they had lost if their wishes were granted.



## NOTES FROM THE NORTH.

[BY OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

August 30.

## NEW MINISTER FOR PEKING.

H. E. N. Korotkewich, the new Russian Minister to China in succession to the late Mr. Potokoff, arrived in Peking this evening from St. Petersburg, having travelled by Siberian Railway and stopped on route in Manchuria for a day or two. He passed straight through Tientsin to Peking, but at the Settlement Station there was a large gathering of Russian and other foreign residents to meet him. He is of course well known in North China, and will be a very popular Minister.

## BRITISH POST OFFICE AT TIENTSIN.

The official announcement that the British Postal Agency in Tientsin would be closed on October 10 next, has been followed by another official notification that it is to be continued. The negotiations, which at one time broke down, have been fruitful in securing the continuation of this boon to all residents in the port and their correspondents throughout the British Empire. The announcement was made yesterday, and has caused the greatest satisfaction.

## THE SIBERIAN ROUTE.

The Imperial Railways of North China—whose track in this province and in South Manchuria just beyond the Great Wall has been washed out by the recent heavy rains, causing an interruption of through traffic—announce that from the 18th prox. they will accelerate the service on their main line between Peking and Moukden, performing the whole run without any stoppage for the night at Shenshui-kuan as heretofore. The duration of running time between these two places is reduced, thus effecting a saving of passengers' time. The whole journey to Europe from North China and vice versa is becoming increasingly popular with travellers, whether on business or pleasure, this being due to the increased speed of the trains and the increased comfort of the carriages. Already it must have affected the steamship traffic via Hongkong and Swatow; in the future it is bound to do so still more. In fact it would not be surprising to find Hongkong residents going home via Siberia in cases where quickness is a consideration. Already it takes but 15 or 16 days to go from Peking to London, and next year probably the journey will be done in a fortnight.

## A FOREIGN DEPARTMENTAL STORE FOR TOKYO.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. contemplate establishing a genuine departmental store in Tokyo. Everybody acquainted with the capital of Japan during recent years must have watched with admiration and pleasure the development of such handsome stores as those of the Mitsukoshi, the Shirokiya, the Daimaru, and the Matsuyama. These places represent an immense step of progress and constitute one of the modern attractions of the City. It would be exceedingly interesting if a great foreign firm like Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. now stepped into the field. There would be much difficulty, we imagine, in naming any institution which has obtained more absolute and universal confidence than Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. during the past 50 years. To purchase at their store is to be sure of getting a good article and experiencing straightforward treatment. If they open a departmental store in Tokyo, they will certainly receive a hearty welcome. We observe that, according to Tokyo journals, there are symptoms of a preliminary skirmish. The friends of the English firm are represented as inclined to disparage the thoroughness of Japanese effort in this direction, and the partisans of the Japanese stores predict that except on a combined foundation of Japanese and foreigners nothing really stable can be erected.—*Japan Mail*.

## MR. BRYAN'S MASCOOT.

Before the serious work of the Presidential campaign has fairly started, says a New York dispatch, Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, is going to receive a mascot. It must be remembered that "dodger" is a synonym for the Democratic party, while the Republicans are always supposed to be represented by an elephant. The tiger simply typifies Tammany Hall, New York's democratic machine, and one of the wealthiest political and philanthropic organizations in the world. The mascot in question, answering to the name of Julia, is from Fink's trained animal show, and was purchased by the directors of the Minnesota State Fair to be presented to the candidate. The following telegram was sent to Mr. Bryan: "State Fair of Minnesota offers you as campaign mascot one of Fink's trained animals. It is a beautifully-colored male, perfectly gentle, and warranted to kick the stuffing out of the Republican elephant." Mr. Bryan sent the following reply: "I shall be pleased to accept the mascot as a mascot. Send it on. Many thanks." Julia has been trained to bray whenever she hears the strains of music. She also dances to music.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The H.A.L. str. *Slavonia* left Shanghai on the 5th inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow p.m.  
The C.E.B. str. *Monteagle* arrived Shanghai at 5.30 a.m. on Sunday, the 6th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th inst.  
The H.A.L. str. *Silesia* left Singapore on the 5th inst. at noon, and may be expected here on the 11th inst. p.m.  
The P. & O. str. *Pera* left Singapore for this port on the 5th inst. at 1.30 p.m.  
The M.M. str. *Ville de la Croix* with French Mail of the 16th inst. and Mails from London of the 15th ult. left Singapore on Monday, the 7th inst. at 4 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on Monday morning, the 14th inst., and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.  
The Danish str. *Cathay* left Kobe, on the 6th inst. a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 14th inst.  
The P.M. str. *Chigai* sailed from Yokohama on the 6th inst., and will be due to arrive in Hongkong, carrying the American Mail, on the 18th inst. p.m.  
The P.M. str. *Mongolia* arrived at San Francisco on the 3rd inst.

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

## IMPROVED POSITION.

The fifty-first half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the British North Borneo Company was held at the offices of the Company, 37, Threadneedle Street, E.C.3, Sir Charles J. Jessel, Bart. (the chairman), presiding.  
In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman stated that the increase in the revenue for the year under review—December 31 last—was even better than it appeared at the first glance. During 1908, the revenue was augmented by somewhat exceptional land sales, which brought the company £27,497, whereas the proceeds of the land sold, and the profit on the concessions in connection therewith, only helped the revenue of 1907 by £18,320. Nevertheless, the revenue as a whole for the year was actually £5,554 more than it was in 1906. Between 1901 and 1907 the revenue had increased from £66,581 to £145,816, and the surplus from £14,198 to £52,998, while the dividend had advanced from 2 per cent. to 4 per cent. The company's staff was working without any very material additions of capital, without a much larger revenue. The amount standing to the credit of profit and loss account was £134,201. The Imperial Government, the potential value, and the future revenue-earning possibilities of the property could be only fully appreciated by a careful study of the company's principal assets, which he enumerated, and which, he pointed out, stood in their books at £1,450,925. Their sovereign rights alone, under which they were empowered to frame and enforce laws, to fix Customs and other tariffs, and to levy taxes for revenue purposes within the State of North Borneo, were worth far more than that. In addition, there were the territorial rights over 30,000,000 acres, and there was the marketable timber on the land, estimated at not less than 50,000,000 tons. In spite of past disappointments, they felt sanguine of the ultimate success of those who were engaged in prospecting operations for minerals. Quite recently the British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate was formed to prospect for oil; it had long been known that petroleum existed in various parts of the company's territory. The Cawia Harbour Coal Company were now supplying excellent coal to passing steamers. Their assets also included the railway, 125 miles long, which had cost them up to December 31st last £515,182. The line was not yet directly paying its way from traffic receipts, but indirectly it had paid the company very well, as it had been a most important factor in raising the revenue to its present amount, and also in attracting business to the territory. To say nothing of the rising value of the land, it had paid the natives. Up to date there were five rubber companies operating on the land in the vicinity of the railway, and they had all greatly benefited by the transport facilities it afforded. There were also about 800 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, which were equally useful, and the company further possessed numerous public works. They had decided to commence rubber planting on their own account on the railway.

Mr. W. C. Cowie (the managing director) in seconding the resolution said: "I would just like to say that I look upon this occasion as a kind of red-letter day in our calendar, inasmuch as it is the first time in the history of the company that we have been able to recommend the payment of a four per cent. dividend. It will be remembered that not so very long ago our friends on the Stock Exchange advised us to look out for the grand children. Well, gentlemen, they will now be in a position to improve on that. In future they can say to them: 'Excellent! Look up for your grand children, with small but progressive dividends in the meantime for yourselves—last dividend 4 per cent.' They might further explain that with more capital at our disposal the rate of progress would be much greater than it has been. When the investing public are made aware of this, and of the future revenue-earning possibilities of the vast territory, the value of which is many millions of pounds sterling more than the sum at which it stands in our books, I feel that they will give our enterprise more attention than they have given it hitherto. What we really require to make it the success I have persistently assured you it will in time become is the financial support of a much wider circle of investors. Towards this end let me again point out that our State is potentially very rich; and that, being a British Protectorate, it affords a safe field for the profitable employment of a very large amount of money, more especially in the cultivation of rubber, from which, with good management, exceptionally large profits may be confidently anticipated. The report was unanimously adopted."

## THE DECLINE IN TRADE.

Evidence that the general complaint of poor trade is well-founded is supplied by the quarterly returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs. The duties and revenues collected at the Chinese ports in the first quarter of the year showed a decline of about 38,000 taels as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The amount for the second quarter was about 816,000 taels less than the sum collected in the corresponding quarter last year.

The collections for the second quarter were as follows:—

Port.	Total Collection.	Collection, same Quarter, 1907.	aggre- gate com- mer- cial series of the mes- sage.
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	
Amoy ...	45,905.031	35,692.595	si-
Tatungkow ...	6,710.294	—	on-
Dairen ...	103,591.694	—	ser-
Newchwang ...	234,681.618	221,711.021	ies
Chinwangtao ...	27,139.07	52,402.398	of the
Tientsin ...	731,502.965	1,024,066.771	mes-
Chefoo ...	194,837.939	176,130.526	
Kiaochow ...	210,806.318	291,752.044	
Chungking ...	155,524.542	74,814.941	
Ichang ...	8,634.855	12,481.713	
Shanghai ...	3,020.850	5,753.007	
Changhai ...	67,020.064	52,127.082	
Yenchow ...	30,838.359	4,426.338	F
Hankow ...	850,553.500	719,180.398	
Kiocking ...	338,808.393	252,546.138	
Wuhu ...	238,423.668	116,079.901	In
Nanking ...	48,774.681	62,297.433	are to
Chinching ...	316,821.63	369,651.985	the
Shanghai ...	2,529.75,261	3,345,546.522	th.
Soochow ...	2,491.325	22,784.747	reue-
Hangchow ...	146,942.726	151,899.843	bow
Ningpo ...	159,937.755	164,030.953	Emper-
Shanghai ...	25,818.929	19,092.321	tele-
Santau ...	93,507.717	—	g
Foochow ...	192,501.681	218,062.837	both
Amoy ...	169.8	204,022.215	Emp-
Swatow ...	364,974.517	381,501.608	Emper-
Canton ...	750,036.081	786,896.411	tele-
Kongmoon ...	23,972.015	27,288.659	g
Samsui ...	5,769.512	45,688.656	carri-
Yachow ...	108,295.488	111,905.524	es
Nanking ...	13,630.333	4,718.131	rate-
Kingchow ...	60,045.811	65,154.910	and
Fakhoi ...	28,835.854	23,570.460	vial
Total Hk. Tls.	8,274,901.765	9,091,515.031	



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, and must be accompanied by the cash or order for the same. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not paid for in advance will not be continued until payment is received.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Rd. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers on SATURDAY, the 26th September at 12 Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee, and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1908. The HONGKONG BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th September both days inclusive.

JARDINE & MATTHEWSON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, 8th September, 1908. 1275

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH LIVERPOOL & GALL AT MALAGA COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SHIMOSA" About 13th Oct. For Freight and further information, apply DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 8th September, 1908. 1276

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florio and Rubietto, United Companies). NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE. The Steamship

"CAPRI" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 15th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 7th September, 1908. 1277

## WANTED.

A POSITION of Trust in a First Class Hotel. The advertiser is a young man, fluent in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian, and would be useful for introducing provisions and ships stores to ships in harbour. Excellent references as to character, etc.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1266

## WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak or Lower Levels from December, 1908 to March 1909, or longer.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. H. asking, 2nd September, 1908. 1255

## NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES having PAYMENTS to make to, or CLAIMS against the estate of M. JOH. THYEN, deceased, late of Hankow, are requested to send full Particulars to the undersigned, not later than SUNDAY, 20th September a.s.

H. LINDMEYER, Executor. Hankow, 20th August, 1908. 1235

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to notify their Customers and the General Public that they have REMOVED to No. 27, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

A new variety of ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POST CARDS, ASIATIC and FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS and all Philatelic Goods are now exhibited at their Show-Room, and a Great Assortment of MANILA COIGARS and CIGARETTES, as well as NOVELTY ALBUMS, &c., &c., are for Sale at moderate prices.

GRACA & CO., 27, Des Vœux Road. Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 1021

## SINGON &amp; CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandelers. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. 580

## JUST ARRIVED.

AMERICAN LEADING W.B. CORSET.

GREAT DEMAND FOR LONG WAIST.

ERECT FORM AND NUFORM.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO., 14, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 651

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of Sixty-five Debentures (1896) of the HONGKONG CLUB, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1908, will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE at 11 o'clock A.M. on SATURDAY, the 19th September, 1908.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order, JAMES CRAIK, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1258

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 19th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st June, 1908.

The "HONGKONG BOOKS" of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 19th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LARBAIK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1257

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of Electing Officers-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD, Acting Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1259

FOR SALE AT THE BEGINNING OF 1909.

A COMPLETE PLANT of SUGAR MACHINERY. Capable of dealing with 2,000 Gallons Juice per hour, comprising:

1. Three Roller Mill 36" by 72" with Hydraulic on back roll and having Cane and Mysore Carriers complete.

Horizontal Single Cylinder engine 48" by 36" and Cast Steel Gearing.

1. Triple 2 ft. of 2,500 square feet heating surface with Vacuum Pump, equal to double the requirements to take a Vacuum Pan, if necessary.

1. Juice Heater of 800 square feet heating surface.

3 Clarifiers of 600 Gallons each on platform supported by 11 Columns.

2 Filter Presses 25 inches square with 31 Chambers each.

2 Eliminator with Copper Colls &c.

The above as supplied by Messrs. McOnie Harvey, (The Harvey Engineering Co.) Glasgow in 1901.

8 Oil Jacketed Open Boiling Pans (Millers Patent) for making Muscovado or Concrete Sugar without Molasses residue.

2 Stirring Boilers working at a pressure of 160 lbs., per square inch, with one circular furnace, and fan for induced draught, heating surface each 8,610 square feet, grate surface 95 square feet.

Overhead Crane for Mill and Engine equal to a lift of 15 tons.

Electric Lighting Plant.

Factory Building 108 feet long and 90 feet wide in two spans of steel girder columns with corrugated galvanized iron roof and ends.

The Plant works with molasses fuel alone except for raising Steam.

The Factory can be seen at work on Nova Scotia Estate, Perak, Federated Malay States, at any time during the next five months after which time Cane Cultivation is to be stopped as the Estate has been planted throughout with Rubber.

The Removal of the Factory and Machinery can be done by the Sellers who will, if so desired, arrange to supervise re-erection, in which case a guarantee of working will be given.

Apply to—THE STRAITS SUGAR CO., LTD., 27, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

JOHN TURNER, Penang, Straits Settlements. Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 1231

NOTICE.

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GRACA & CO., 27, Des Vœux Road. Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 1021

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ERECT FORM AND NUFORM.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO., 14, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 651

## TO LET

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road. A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE. No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

"HATHERLEIGH" Conduit Road. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUM BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vœux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 86

## TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS. Cheap rental for monthly tenancy.

Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 13th August, 1908. 785

## TO LET.

ROOMS, TO LET, Suitable for Offices or Dwelling.

Apply to—POWELL GRANT, Canton, 31st August, 1908. 1244

## TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 22 Rooms.

2 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

C. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, Mount Kellet. Furnished. From 1st October, 1908 to 30th June 1909. Rent \$100 a month and taxes.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor).

OFFICES in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, BELILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 3, DUNDRELL STREET Shop. No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS (PEAK). Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. Hongkong, 10th August, 1908. 89

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outpouses, suitable for business premises or dwellings, lately occupied by FRED. ROSENBERG.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd. Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. 96

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 823

## TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1907. 91

## TO LET.

COAL YARD, Immediate Possession. A PORTION of the COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East, facing the Sea, used for Storing Coal, formerly occupied by Messrs. CHIT CHONG & Co., Coal Merchants.

Apply to—N. MODY & CO., 54, 56, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. 1215

## TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, opposite Murray Pier. Apply to—SCHULDT & CO. Hongkong, 28th July, 1908. 1013

## TO LET.

4 ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon at Moderate Rentals. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. 1018

## TO LET.

DERRINGTON, Peak Road, below L.E.C. Tennis Courts. From 1st September a.s. The Property is also FOR SALE. For Particulars apply to—C. SCHROETER, Care of GARRICK, BOURNEM & Co., King's Buildings, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 8th August, 1908. 1164

## TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office) The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—YEE SANG FAT & CO. Same address. Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. 370

## TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yauwati, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

## TO LET

## TO LET.

No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET. Apply to—A. B. AVASIA, Care of F. Pabaney. Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1287

## TO LET.

NOS. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD. Apply to—COMPRADONE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. 168

## TO LET.

GOOD AIRY ROOMS with Bath Rooms in a Large Foreign Built House in Robinson Road Kowloon. Cheap Rent, Rooms Nos. 7, 8 and 9 1st Floor; 3, 4, 5 and 6, Ground Floor.

Apply to—WING ON CONTRACTOR, 34, D'Almeida Street. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1259

## TO LET.

NOS. 1, 2 and 5, OREMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon, with Ground at rear for Recreation or Garden.

Apply to—KIMBERLEY VILLAS, K. Wilson. Cheap rental. Apply to—SPANISH PROCUATION, 2, Seymour Road. Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. 1284

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 103, (Kwan How Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I.M. Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1110

## TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHAWAN TOMES & Co.).

Apply to—THE COMPRADONE DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & CO., Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. 947

## TO LET.

NOS. 75, CAINE ROAD. Apply to—SAM WANG CO. LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1290

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 85

## FOR SALE

CHINA EXPRESS CO., 3, DUNDRELL STREET.

FOR SALE a Quantity of NETTING for TENNIS COURTS, etc., at less than half cost.

GOREZ-ANSON'S FOCAL PLANE CAMERA, PHOTO MATERIALS, DISHES and CHEMICALS. Hongkong, 5th August, 1908. 1050

## FOR SALE.

LOT No. 52, British Concession, Property of the CANTON CONDITION HOUSE CO. is hereby advertised for Sale until the 10th of September next. Tenders to be sent to the SECRETARY.

Canton, 10th August, 1908. 1170

## FOR SALE.

FINE SITE on the Bowan Road, Ready for Building at a Cheap Price.

PERCY SMITH & SETH, Accountants & Auditors, &c., No. 5, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 16th May, 1908. 853

## STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 255 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE. Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply—GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 164

## ON SALE.

A TABLE of THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG.

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 34 Years from 1874 to 1907.

Price: 32 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

## ON SALE.

A TABLE of THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG.

FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON LONDON ON THE DAY OF OR PRECEDING THE DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS; ALSO TABLE OF THE YEARLY APPROXIMATE AVERAGES FOR 34 YEARS FROM 1874 TO 1907.

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## BANKS

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 12th January 1907. 21

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH



## INSURANCES

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December, 1907  
£18,114,624.

I. Authorized Capital.....£3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital.....2,750,000  
Paid-up Capital.....2,687,500 0 0  
II. Fire Funds.....3,085,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. 1019

## THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Hongkong, 13th August 1908. 28

## AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-CHAPPELLE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 114

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

"DEVANHA"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London & Co., of S.S. "Victoria"

From Australia & Co., of S.S. "Himalaya"

From Calcutta & Co., of S.S. "Borneo"

From Persian Gulf & Co., of S.S. "N. & B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer."

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 6th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE"  
FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whereon and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, damaged, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1230

## MARTIN'S ANIOL &amp; STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations. Thousands of Letters testify to its efficacy. It is the best of all remedies for the cure of all the diseases of the Urinary and Digestive Systems. Those who use it are recommended to keep a box of it at all times. At all Chemists and Druggists.

MARTIN, CHAPMAN, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

## SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copal, Cubeb, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

FOR DISEASES OF THE URETHRA.

GRIMAUD'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PROPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for Consumption, Obstructive "Colics," Colds, Diarrhoea, and the Catarrhs, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THE NEW SPONGE-DIVING—A RACE WITHOUT BURNS—ABRUSTOS SHINGLES—BETTER COLOURED GLASS—NOVEL MOSQUITO-KILLER—A GAS-JET COMPRESSOR—A DIVINING ROD FOR FIRES—ELECTRIC WIND-RECORDER—GAS LIGHT FROM TANKS.

The submarine boat has taken industrial form in the new vessel for the sponge fishery of the Kerkens Islands, off the coast of Tunis, the greatest sponge gathering center. A crude attempt at bottom navigation for sponges was made some years ago by Vice-Admiral Rascail of Carthage, and he organized the local society that has followed up the problem, and has had the present vessel built. This boat is simpler and smaller than those designed for naval use. It is 184 feet long, 54 feet in diameter, has a displacement of only 9 tons and a buoyancy of 1200 pounds, and carries two men. The only opening is the turret at the top. Filling three water ballast tanks causes the vessel to sink, and it is raised, and small movements of ascent and descent are controlled, by manipulating the compressed air valve. Two steel cars, with water-tight spherical joints, make it easy for the crew to paddle about. A wheel at the forward end, and a movable arm with water-tight spherical joint is provided for gathering sponges, with a large basket to hold them. Electric lamps are fed by a storage battery.

The special X-ray tube worked out for medical use by Dr. A. C. Geyser has been tried in more than 50,000 applications of 5 to 3 minutes each, and there has been no case of burning of the skin. The tube is of lead-glass, and a small tint-glass window—just large enough to cover the area under treatment—is the only portion that permits the active radiations to pass.

Great pressure is used in manufacturing the new shingles of asbestos-fiber and Portland cement, and they absorb only 5 per cent of their weight of water. Hydration and gradual crystallization on exposure on roofs make them absolutely impermeable.

An improved ornamental glass—more transparent than the old one designed to reflect and transmit light of substantially the same color—has been developed by Fritz Paul and August Wagner, of Berlin. The gold or silver plates in mosaic work have been made by pouring molten glass upon a metal film and then causing a thin sheet of glass to adhere to the film by heating, the product being a glass reflecting gold or silver light but almost opaque, the feeble light transmitted being of a dirty yellow or gray color. In the new process the metal is made to thoroughly coalesce with the glass. The film is applied to the first layer of glass mechanically or by chemical or electrolytic method, and melted glass is then poured on to form the second layer, giving perfect union and great transparency. The plates have a beautiful golden or silvery lustre by reflected light, while the transmitted rays are more or less coloured and give a pleasing anti-reflection. Mosaics may be made up with both the new glass and the old, and the new material is adapted not only for windows but for lanterns, lamp-chimneys and other uses.

Cactus, instead of petroleum, is the mosquito exterminator that is being tested by the sanitary authorities of Gaboon, French Africa. The thick, pulpy leaves are cut up and macerated in water, and the sticky paste so formed is spread over stagnant pools, giving the insulating layer that destroys the mosquito larvae by preventing them from coming up to breathe. The paste retains its place for weeks and months, while the petroleum quickly dries up and disappears in the fierce heat of a tropical sun.

A simple new device aims to add further power and efficiency to the incandescent gas-light. The little apparatus is operated by electric current generated by the waste heat of the lamp, and acts by compressing the gas at the burner instead of depending upon the air. It is claimed that through test has demonstrated the usefulness of this novel compressor.

A simple compass-finder, costing 11 cents has enabled a western pipe-layer to locate a 12 inch cast-iron pipe buried about 3 feet in stiff adobe soil, and has saved several days of labour in digging. As described by A. E. Wright, the finder was a magnetized knitting needle fastened to a strand of ten silk fibers, a miner's dip-needle having been discarded as not sufficiently sensitive. The fibers were glued around the balance-point, and the needle was so balanced as to dip normally about 20 degrees in order that the two ends might be attracted to the pipe unequally. The needle was mounted in a cigar-box, with an index-card, and a glass cover as wind shield. When used, the box was placed horizontally on the ground in a north and south direction, and was moved across the supposed line of the pipe, readings being taken every two feet, and in this way the location was determined very accurately. The deflection was twice as great over a bell as over the mid-length of the pipe.

A novel wind indicator, designed for clubs, hotels and other buildings where people congregate, gives the direction of the wind at any time of day or night from one or more places within the building. A contact-piece revolved with the vane strikes contact at 16 points in the revolution. At each contact a wire forms a circuit with one of the 16 lamps, arranged in the circle of the in-door indicator, and while the circuit from any one of the contacts is complete the lamp of the corresponding point of the compass is lighted. An electric battery of two volts is sufficient.

Blengas, the liquid illuminating gas of Prof. Blas, seems to be gaining favour in Germany, where it is made. Burned four hours a day, a 22 pound cylinder supplies a 50 candle-power gas-burner four months. Flexible copper tubes, only about as large as an electric light wire, connect the burners with the reservoir.

## CHINESE BANK MONEY.

The following interesting article is published by the "Journal" of the American Association of China.

The remark was once made by Professor Jevons that a kind of vertigo attacks all who treat the fatal theme of money. The inability to such an attack is greatly enhanced by one who ventures to write of Chinese money, because there is an evident national characteristic which prefers intricacy in money matters to plain dealing. This characteristic accounts, in a large measure, for the different kinds of tales which are in vogue in various parts of China. The story by the recent papers of Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Morse on this subject. In addition to the various tales, there has sprung up in the various provinces a variety of silver dollars which are all nominally of the same value as a Mexican dollar. In addition to dollars, provincial mints have issued twenty and ten-cent silver pieces and also ten-cent copper coins. The proportions of silver and alloy used in these twenty and ten-cent silver pieces and the ten-cent copper coins are not uniform in the various provinces. Forced circulation of these subsidiary coins has also been attempted in several provinces, the reason of which has always been the accumulation of the profit minting rather than the supply of a commercial demand for an increase of a circulating medium. In treating of Chinese bank money, consideration of the variety of tales may be eliminated, for the reason that the bank money which has been issued up to the present was based solely upon the value of provincial dollar, i.e., Mexican dollars.

The reasons for the issuance of bank money in recent years have been several: (1) Lack of silver bullion due to the adverse relation between the exports and imports of China, as well as to the heavy payments for national obligations; (2) greater facility of exchange in payment for interchanges of commodities has been demanded by traders, as easy intercommunication between various parts of the country through the development of steam navigation and railways has been established; (3) provincial governments have coveted the opportunity of adding to their revenues by the profits of minting; (4) excessive issues of subsidiary coins have caused depreciation in value and, as Gresham's Law pointed out, bad money invariably drives out good money. This law is especially applicable when the bad money has been printed greatly in excess of the demand for it.

The foregoing reasons apply generally to all of the provinces of China, but there were additional reasons, in various provinces, for the issuance of bank money. In Kwangtung Province, bank-notes with a face value of one dollar were intended to be exchanged for five twenty-cent pieces, so that the proportionate value between subsidiary silver coins and provincial dollars might be placed upon the same basis as obtained in the British Colony of Hongkong. In Hupet Province, one dollar notes were issued directly by the provincial mint in order to assist in maintaining a high relative value for the copper coins which had been issued in such large numbers that the market had been glutted. In Kiangsi Province the motive seems to have been to facilitate the new method of provincial taxation. In Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces one of the leading motives has been to compete with the issue of bank notes by foreign banks and to secure for Chinese traders the profits arising from this issuance. There has been no uniformity in the style of printing, nor in the conditions stamped upon the back of the notes, nor in the method of signature, nor in the specific design of redemption. In the case of the Yunnan notes, the first issue is very different from the second issue as to size, colour, quality of paper and signature. The Hupet note is almost entirely in Chinese, having only "seven mace and two candarens, Hupet Government Mint" stamped in English on the back. The new Tachung note has English on one face, and on the other a combination of Chinese and Manchu characters. The Chekiang Province notes have English stamped on one face, and Chinese characters, and the only signature is the name of the Manager and Accountant of the Shing Nih Bank. The uniformity of these various bank-notes is the common use of the words "unfading," which means "general circulation," and show that the provincial government will nominally accept these notes in payment of taxation, Customs dues, and other government fees. In actual practice this nominal acceptance has been curtailed, as for example in Kwangtung Province, where the value of the one dollar note has been taken to be the value of five twenty-cent pieces, and not of one provincial dollar, so that the one dollar note has had the count of six or seven per cent. As far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only instance in the provinces where bank notes have been held at a discount; but in all of the provinces, with the possible exception of Hupet, these notes have not been in "general circulation," but have only been in use in places where there was a branch of the issuing bank. We are not sure, however, whether these notes have not been used because of the difficulty of redeeming them, in some cases.

In order that these bank-notes should be considered to be good money they must comply with the same general conditions as have been found necessary in all other countries: (1) they must be readily convertible into coin on demand, and a reasonable amount of redemption must be actually taking place from time to time; (2) there must be a general opinion in commercial circles that any one has a right at any time, for any reason or for no reason, to require coin for any or all the notes in his possession; (3) there must be provision for rigorous penalties to be enforced against any bank which fails or delays to make good its promise of redemption; and (4) there must be a general agreement among the users of these notes that the Government is making adequate provision to protect against counterfeiting.

We have not placed among the foregoing requirements any stipulations as to the proportion of reserve to the amount of issue of notes, for the reason that the custom of various countries in the matter has greatly varied. Under the British Bank Act of 1844, which is in force up to the present, the Bank of England is allowed to issue notes in the constant sum of £18,000,000 without any special basis; but for all other banks it must have, for each £1 of a specie reserve, of which one-fourth may be silver; but silver cannot be legally tendered to redeem a Bank of England note. Perhaps it is safe to say that the most common legal minimum coin reserve required by various countries is equal, up to the time of the Civil War, the proportion held by banks in the United States was as low as five or even three per cent, but such money was really inconvertible, and could not be considered in the same class as the bank-notes of which we are writing. The whole banking system of China is so bound up, on the one hand with the

revenues of the Government, and on the other hand with the transactions of merchants, that it is under it safe to say that the bank-notes of Chinese banks, if properly guaranteed by the Government, could be issued on the lowest basis of a minimum reserve. We have throughout our statistics of trade and bullion in Shanghai, which show that at no time during their ten years, has there been any large proportion of banking paper by bullion, and that resultant commercial confidence in banking methods has been unshaken. We feel sure that the minimum reserve of one-third could be adopted by banks issuing notes, provided this reserve is actually guaranteed by the provincial government of the province in which notes are issued.

To summarize, certain important provisions are necessary if these notes are to maintain the position in the commercial world of China which banknotes have taken in our own western countries. It is essential that there should be no quibbling nor hesitation about the immediate redemption in coin of these notes. The value of the note, as stated on the face of it, must absolutely be given. The note which states that it is of the value of one silver provincial dollar, and not by the payment of twenty or ten-cent silver pieces or ten cash copper coins. The element of exchange must be excluded, and regard paid only to the face value of the note presented. Immediate and adequate penalties must be visited upon any government officer or bank official who introduces the element of exchange, or attempts to use these bank-notes for speculation between the various classes of coins. The reserve must be deposited in the treasury of the provincial government in such manner that under no circumstances can it be used for other purposes while the bank-notes against which it is held are in circulation. Further, there must be such constant vigilance against the possibility of counterfeiting the bank-notes that the public will have no hesitation in accepting them, and will not be in dread of loss through the acceptance of bad money. We are of the opinion that this question of counterfeit money is probably the most urgent in importance of any of the foregoing provisions which we have mentioned, and that if the Government will safeguard the issuance of these bank-notes in such a way that counterfeiting is almost impossible, there will be slight objection to the general circulation of these notes when protected by proper cash reserves. We would suggest that one of the best means of providing against such counterfeits would be immediate provision that all of the bank-notes issued in all provinces should be uniform in size, quality of paper and design.

## THE ONLY SURVIVOR.

A service paper remarks that Colonel John Worthy Chaplin, C.B., who has just reached his sixtieth birthday is the only survivor of eight officers and men, one a blursknot, who gained the Victoria Cross in China, in the war of the early sixties. In addition to his V.C., he has the value displayed by him at the capture of the Taku Forts, where he was severely wounded after promotion came with the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian. Following a term as aide-de-camp to the Irish Viceroy, he became commandant of the Royal Irish Hussars, which he led through the Khyber Pass during the last Afghan war. For these campaigns he obtained mention in despatches, medals, clasps, and the C.B.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Eliza's Orem's Charmant, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a Physician. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Next to Messrs. KURN & KOMOR).

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 730

## SANG MOW. RATTAN AND GRASS FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES & LONG CHAIRS.

BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.

59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 30th February, 1908. 401

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WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

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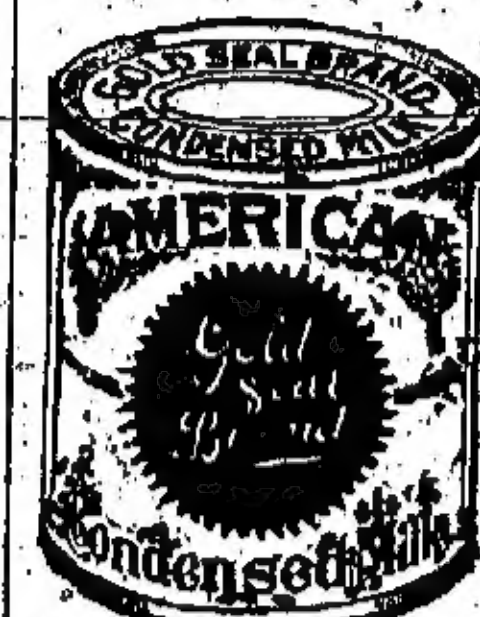
They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

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We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Installments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

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## BORDEN'S "GOLD SEAL" CONDENSED MILK

MADE by the ORIGINATORS OF CONDENSED MILK who for 50 YEARS

have devoted all their energies to the production of the HIGHEST QUALITY

SANITARY MILK in which GAIL BORDEN was the Pioneer. A fact worthy of your

consideration

Stands Supreme for PURITY, RICHNESS AND FLAVOUR. WARRANTED

TO KEEP LONGER THAN MILK OF ANY OTHER MANUFACTURE.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY.

Sole Importers.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1908. 1083

## PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"CLAREMONT,"

2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 569

## DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN

SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1261

## SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST,

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TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September 1906. 675

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BY Popular English Manufacturers. In

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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED

SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5.47 and

\$5.50 per 100 SPORTING REQUISITES

and ALL GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. 729

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26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CAMERAS AND PAGET'S PAPERS,

&c., &c.

Kindly Come and Inspect our New Stock.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 81

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OLD VAT

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE

OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLED SINCE 1831

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILA.

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As Supplied to the House of Commons.

## DAVID CORSAE &amp; SON'S

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

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## HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS

IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 10 guns,

3000 h.p., Comdr. C. T. Fuller, Weihaiwei

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser 4360 tons, 10 guns,

7000 h.p., Captain F. B. C. Ryan,

Colombo to recommission







PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NYANZA Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	About 9th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PERA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.	About 12th Sept.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and ORIENTAL and KOBE	Capt. A. L. Valentini	About 17th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. H. Powell	Noon, 19th Sept.	See Special Advertisement.

For further particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG and HAIPHONG	CHIHI	On 8th Sept. 9 A.M.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	TUNNAN	On 8th Sept. NOON
MANILA, CEBU, and SOERABAYA	TEAN	On 8th Sept. 4 P.M.
SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, and SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	ROBERTDALE	On 8th Sept. 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	HUGHOW	On 10th Sept. 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, OOKTOWN, CAIRNS, CAIRNS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, YDNEY, with Transshipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, PERMANTLE and PERTH	TAIYUAN	On 10th Oct. 4 P.M.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, APPLY TO—  
HONGKONG, 8th September, 1903.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE  
HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,  
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TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD	HOMEWARD
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SILESIA ... 10th September	For Marseilles, Antwerp & Hamburg: S.S. SLAVONIA ... 10th Sept.
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SAMBIA ... 16th September	For HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. AMBRIA ... 20th Sept.
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SUEVIA ... 25th September	For ALEXANDRIA, ANTWERP & HAMBURG: S.S. SPEZIA ... About 25th Sept.
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SENEGBAMBIA ... 10th October	For HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. BRASILIA ... 4th Oct.
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 17th October	For HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SILESIA ... 18th Oct.
For NEW YORK ... S.S. VANDALIA ... On 25th September.	For HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SAMBIA ... 31st Oct.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANG	Tuesday, 9th Sept. Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Tuesday, 9th Sept. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	YATSHING	Wednesday, 9th Sept. Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Friday, 11th Sept. 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Saturday, 12th Sept. 3 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Friday, 18th Sept. 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing these vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
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## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	BUJUN MARU	TUESDAY, 8th Sept. at 10 A.M.
TAMSCI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	DAIJUN MARU	SUNDAY, 13th Sept. at 2 P.M.
ANPING via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	SHOSHU MARU	WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept. at 10 A.M.

A Reduction of 20 Per Cent. on First and Second Class Fares to FOOCHOW, until further Notice.

These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Ample and Unrivaled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

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Hongkong, 7th September, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## CHARGEURS REUNIS

FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

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Hongkong, 7th September, 1903.

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DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1903.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	AWA MARU Capt. A. Keith	WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, WASH., via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOIKOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. G. H. Butler	WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept., at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE, and BRISBANE	KAGA MARU Capt. G. S. Laprak	TUESDAY, 15th Sept., at 4 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOKA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	TUESDAY, 29th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	NIKKO MARU Capt. T. Harrison	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, NAAGAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathieson	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., at Noon
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. H. Fraser	TUESDAY, 8th Sept., at Noon
	TOTOMI MARU Capt. M. Winckler	TUESDAY, 8th Sept., at Noon
	YEBOSHI MARU Capt. B. Kon	SAUNDAY, 17th Sept., at Noon
	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathieson	WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon

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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	"CATHAY"	Middle of Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANSQUEBAR"	On 15th Sept.

For further Particulars, apply to

HONGKONG, 7th September, 1903.

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14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	AUSTRIAN.
ABANA, British str., 2,678, A. Bowden, 26th Aug.—New York 28th June, Petroleum—Standard Oil Co.	Kaiser Franz Josef I, Austrian cruiser, 4,303 tons, Linienschiffkapitän Wilhelm Pecher, Northern Waters.
ALISABETH, British str., 2,166, A. D. Moody, 30th August—Barry Dock 14th July, Coal—Navy Department.	ACHERON, armoured gunboat, 1,330 tons, 9 guns, 1,700 h.p., Lieut. Bertrand, Saigon.
ALBA, British str., 4,477, B. Husband, 6th Sept.—Yokohama 25th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.	ALGER, 2nd class cruiser, 4,330 tons, 22 guns, 3,100 h.p., Commander Fournier, Saigon.
AMERICA MARU, Japanese str., 3,460, W. E. Filmer, 28th August—San Francisco and Shanghai 26th August, Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	ALONSO, gunboat, 506 tons, 7 guns, 400 h.p., Commander Babin, Saigon.
ARNEL, British str., 2,433, Winson, 24th August—Wampoa 23rd August, Ballast—Bradley & Co.	ARGAS, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p., Lieut. Andonard.
BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. Samhill, 3rd September—Sundank 29th Aug., General—Melchers & Co.	BALONNETTE, gunboat, 170 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
BOUABOU, French str., 997, Le Bail, 6th Sept.—Saigon 2nd Sept., Dispers—Chinese.	BONDIER, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
BOVIN MARU, Japanese str., 1,811, M. Nemoto, 4th Sept.—Swatow 3rd Sept., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	BRUIR, armoured cruiser, 4,800 tons, 16 guns, 8,300 h.p., Capt. Rochas.
CAPIT, Italian str., 2,718, Fedone Domenico, 5th Sept.—Bombay and Singapore 30th Aug.—General—Cassini & Co.	CIMETIERE, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
CHIELI, British str., 1,149, J. Warrack, 4th Sept.—Haiphong 31st August, General—Butterfield & Swire.	COMETA, gunboat, 500 tons, 6 guns, 590 h.p., Capt. L. Gervais, Saigon.
FORREST DALE, British str., 2,833, Neall, 24th August—Samarang 10th August, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.	CORONADO, gunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
GERMANIA, German str., 1,713, H. Lorenzen, 3rd September—Bangkok and Amoy 2nd September, General—Jensen & Co.	DECELE, gunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p., Lieut. de Linares, Shanghai.
GILBERT, French str., 530, Donarion, 5th September—Kwang Chow 4th Sept., General—Chinese.	D'ENTRECASTEUX, 1st class armoured cruiser, 3,200 tons, 25 guns, 13,500 h.p., Captain Thibault, Shanghai.
HAIRAN, French str., 477, O. A. Hoeg, 31st August—Hohow 29th August, General—A. R. Marly.	ESTOIR, gunboat, 141 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.
HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 6th September—Poochow 5th Sept., General—Douglas, Laprak & Co.	ESTURGON, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Combat, Saigon.
HUGHOW, British str., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 3rd Sept.—Wampoa 29th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.	FRONDE, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p., Saigon.
ITHAKA, German str., 1,446, W. Vogel, 2nd September—Chinkiang 27th August, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.	HAIPHONG, river gunboat, 150 tons, 6 guns, 133 h.p., Haiphong.
JOHN HARDIE, British str., 2,816, McMillan, 26th August—New York 19th June, Kerosine Oil—Standard Oil Co.	JACQUIN, gunboat, 300 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.
KAGA MARU, Japanese str., 6,301, G. S. Laprak, 6th Sept.—Yokohama and Shanghai 3rd Sept., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	LION, gunboat, 500 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
KORANGANG, German str., 1,332, Goswisch, 4th September—Bangkok 29th Aug., Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.	LYNX, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Marr, Saigon.
KWANTON, Chinese str., 1,435, R. Lincoln, 5th September—Shanghai 2nd September, General—Chinese.	MANCHE, surveying ship, 1,625 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p., Commander Ragot de la Touche, Saigon.
KWANTON, Chinese str., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 30th Aug.—Shanghai 27th Aug., General—Chinese.	MOUSQUET, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p., Commander de la Roche Kerandron, Saigon.
LAERTES, British str., 1,342, Frampton, 5th September—Saigon 31st August, General—Chinese.	OLIV, river gunboat, 170 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. de Mauderville, Upper Yangtze.
LAMINGTON, British str., 2,235, Macphail, 31st August—Hongkong 25th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.	PEILO, river gunboat, 180 tons, 4 guns, 280 h.p., Lieut. Fusch, Tongki.
LAUSCHAN, German str., 2,056, Spurling, 25th Aug.—Moji 17th Aug., Coal—Jensen & Co.	PERLE, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Monnier, Saigon.
LENNOX, British str., 2,574, F. McNair, 24th August—Vancouver 27th July and Shanghai 20th August, General—C. P. R. Co.	PISTOL, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 7,000 h.p., Commander Mortel, Haiphong.
LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,215, H. Harder, 4th Sept.—Newchwang 30th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.	PROTEA, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Morris, Saigon.
LOCKPORT, German str., 1,030, W. Taubert, 25th August—Bangkok 17th August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	REDONABLE, battleship (reserve) 9,330 tons, 37 guns, 6,200 h.p., Capt. Drouot, Saigon.
LOYAL, German str., 1,237, F. Nafzios, 30th August—Bangkok and Kohsiang 22nd August, General—Sander, Wieler & Co.	STYX, armoured gunboat, 1,800 tons, 8 guns, 1,600 h.p., Lieut. Seriot, Saigon.
MANILA, German str., 1,108, J. Milnes, 21st August—Sydney 30th July, General—Melchers & Co.	TAKIANG, steam-launch, Upper Yangtze.
MATHILDE, German str., 831, A. P. Uldner, 6th September—Haiphong and Hoihow 5th September, General—Jensen & Co.	TAKON, destroyer, 250 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 h.p., In Reserve, Saigon.
MAURANG, British str., 1,644, Weirall, 28th August—Sandakan 22nd Aug. Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	VAUBAN, torpedo-boat, Commander Mortel, Haiphong.
MONTANES, American str., 211, C. Camps, 4th September—Manila 1st Sept., Ballast—Master.	VETERAN, torpedo-boat, Lieut. Bihel, Cap. Saint-Jacques.
MYRMIDON, British str., 3,063, W. Farwood, 5th September—Hankow 30th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.	VIGILANTE, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 7 h.p., Lieut. Dumoulin, Szechuan.
NAMBARU, British str., 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 3rd Sept.—Calcutta and Singapore 23th Aug. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	VIPERE, gunboat, 475 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
NICOMEDIA, German str., 4,363, F. Wagemann, 1st September—Portland and Moji 27th August, General—P. & A. S. S. Co.	ARCONA, cruiser, 2,719 tons, Captain von Hippel, Amoy.
ONSANG, British str., 1,737, F. Wheeler, 14th August—Moji 8th August, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	FURET Bismarck (flagship), 11,000 tons, 36 guns, 14,000 h.p., Komte-Admiral Goepfer, Shanghai.
QUARTA, German str., 1,812, H. Madsen, 15th Aug.—Palo Pukun 9th Aug., Old Iron Tanks—Sander, Wieler & Co.	ILIA, gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Laus.
RAJNAR, Norwegian str., 1,200, Angensen, 17th August—Beijing 10th August, Timber—Wallen & Co.	JAGUAR, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Graf von Posadowsky-Wohner.
REIDAR, Norwegian str., 2,273, Stangobry, 3rd September—Moji 28th August, Coal—Aagaard, Thoreson & Co.	LEIPZIG, cruiser, Captain Engel.
SHIBETORO MARU, Japanese str., 2,476, Atsumi, 3rd September—Moji 26th August, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	LUCHA, gunboat, 850 tons, 10 guns, 1,344 h.p., Captain Böken.
SIBERIA, American str., 5,655, A. Zeeder, 6th September—San Francisco 11th August, Mails and General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	NIOBE, cruiser, Captain Langemak.
TAIPEI, Chinese str., 1,264, Klopfer, 2nd September—Shanghai 24th Aug., General—Chinese.	TIGER, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,800 h.p., Captain v. Koss.
TEAN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Osterbridge, 4th Sept.—Manila 1st Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.	TUNGSTON, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Ross.
YATSHING, British str., 1,424, M. Courtney, 3rd Sept.—Shanghai 29th Aug., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	VATERLAND, gunboat, tons, 8 guns, 500 h.p., Captain Toussaint.
YUNNAN, British str., 1,206, W. O. Jones, 3rd September—Chinkiang via Shanghai and Swatow 2nd Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.	VORWAERT, gunboat, First Lieut. Eichlers.
ZAFIRO, British str., 1,619, R. Rodger, 31st August—Manila 28th August—Shewan, Tomes & Co.	

ON SALE.

ECLIPSE, British 4-masted bark, 2,063, James White, 13th Aug.—New York 26th April, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.

JUTEPOLIS, British ship, 2,430, Stewart, 6th June—San Francisco 5th April, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.

KING GEORGE, British ship, 2,057, Tucker, 2nd July—New York 12th March, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1903, with INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong 23rd July 1903

## MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

JAPAN STATION	
AUSTRIAN.	
26th Aug.	Kaiser Franz Josef I, Austrian cruiser, 4,303 tons, Linienschiffkapitän Wilhelm Pecher, Northern Waters.
Coaly.	
Coal	FRENCH.
	Acheron, armoured gunboat, 1,330 tons, 9 guns, 1,700 h.p., Lieut. Bertrand, Saigon.
Sept.	Alger, 2nd class cruiser, 4,330 tons, 22 guns, 3,100 h.p., Commander Fournier, Saigon.
W. E. and	Alouette, gunboat, 506 tons, 7 guns, 400 h.p., Commander Babin, Saigon.
General	Argas, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p., Lieut. Andonard.
24th	Balonnette, gunboat, 170 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
Ballast	Bondier, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
3rd	Bruiir, armoured cruiser, 4,800 tons, 16 guns, 8,300 h.p., Capt. Rochas.
General	Cimetiere, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
Sept.	Cometa, gunboat, 500 tons, 6 guns, 590 h.p., Capt. L. Gervais, Saigon.
Photo.	Coronado, gunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
Photo.	Decelle, gunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p., Lieut. de Linares, Shanghai.
Photo.	D'Entrecasteaux, 1st class armoured cruiser, 3,200 tons, 25 guns, 13,500 h.p., Captain Thibault, Shanghai.
Photo.	Estoir, gunboat, 141 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.
4th	Esturgon, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Combat, Saigon.
4th	Fronda, destroyer, 390 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p., Saigon.
24th	Henri Riviere, river gunboat, 150 tons, 6 guns, 132 h.p., Haiphong.
24th	Jacquin, gunboat, 300 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.
24th	Lion, gunboat, 500 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
24th	Lynx, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Marre, Saigon.
5th	Manche, surveying-ship, 1,625 tons, 410 guns, 900 h.p., Commander Ragot de la Tonche, Saigon.
5th	Mouquet, destroyer, 390 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p., Commander de la Roche Keradriou, Saigon.
5th	Olry, river gunboat, 170 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p., 132 h.p., de Mandreville, Upper Yangtze.
5th	Paibo, river gunboat, 180 tons, 4 guns, 280 h.p., Lieut. Fuesh, Tientsin.
5th	Perle, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Monnier, Saigon.
5th	Pistole, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 7,000 h.p., Commander Mortenol, Hongay.
5th	Protée, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Morris, Saigon.
5th	Redoutable, battleship, (reserve) 9,330 tons, 37 guns, 6,200 h.p., Capt. Drouot, Saigon.
5th	Six, armoured cruiser, 1,800 tons, 8 guns, 1,600 h.p., Lieut. Seriot, Saigon.
5th	Taking, tug-boat, Upper Yangtze.
5th	Takou, destroyer, 290 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 h.p., In Reserve, Saigon.
5th	Vanban, torpedo-depot, Commander Mortenol, Hongay.
5th	Vétéran, torpedo-depot, Lieut. Bihel, Cap. Saint-Jacques.
5th	Vigilante, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 7 h.p., Lieut. Dumonih, Siciang.
5th	Vipère, gunboat, 475 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
5th	GERMAN.
5th	Arcona, cruiser, 2,718 tons, Captain von Hippel, Amoy.
5th	Furst Bismarck, (flagship), 11,000 tons, 36 guns, 14,000 h.p., Kourte-Admiral Cooper, Shanghai.
5th	Ilisa, gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Laus.
5th	Jaguar, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Graf von Posadowsky, Wladai.
5th	Leipzig, cruiser, Captain Engel.
5th	Luchs, gunboat, 850 tons, 10 guns, 1,344 h.p., Captain Bülken.
5th	Niobe, cruiser, Captain Langensack.
5th	Tiger, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain de Lins.
5th	Wingatan, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Ross.
5th	Yaterland, gunboat, 20 tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p., Captain Toussaint.
5th	Vorwärts, gunboat, First Lieut. Richers.
5th	ITALIAN.
5th	Vesuvio, cruiser, 2,145 tons, Baron de Saint Pierre.
5th	PORTUGUESE.
5th	Rio Lima, cruiser, 720 tons, 7 guns, Macao.
5th	UNITED STATES.
5th	Barry, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. David Lyons, Cavite.
5th	Callao, gunboat, 243 tons, Lt. Gay Whitlock, Shanghai.
5th	Chauncey, destroyer, 420 tons, Lt. Frank McCrary, Cavite.
5th	Chattanooga, cruiser, 320 tons, Commander R. C. Smith, Swatow.
5th	Cleveland, cruiser, 320 tons, Commander J. T. Newton, Cavite.
5th	Colorado, armoured cruiser, 13,680 tons, Captain S. H. Staunton, Swatow.
5th	Concord, cruiser, 1710 tons, Commander J. H. Sears, Shanghai.
5th	Dale, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. G. V. Stewart, Cavite.
5th	Decatur, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. C. W. Nimble, Cavite.
5th	Denver, cruiser, 3200 tons, Commander W. Caperton, Shanghai.
5th	Galveston, cruiser, 3200 tons, Commander B. W. Rodgers, Manila.
5th	Helen, gunboat, 1320 tons, Commander R. M. Hughes, Shanghai.
5th	Maryland, armoured cruiser, 13,680 tons, Capt. C. Thomas, Cruising.
5th	Mohican, (station ship), Lieut.-Commander M. L. Miller.
5th	Monckshead, monitor, 4000 tons, Lt. Commander Miller, Olongapo.
5th	Monterey, monitor, 4000 tons, Lt. D. W. Todd, Olongapo.
5th	Pennsylvania, armoured cruiser, 13,680 tons, Capt. W. H. C. Cruising.
5th	Quincy, gunboat, 350 tons, Lt. H. P. Perill, Yangtze.
5th	Rainbow, (Rear-Admiral Hemphill's flag ship), Commander E. E. Wright, Shanghai.
5th	Villalobos, cruiser, 370 tons, Lt. A. Andrews, Yangtze.
5th	Wilmington, gunboat, 1,800, Comdr. W. Rush, Manila.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Lotos*, with the German mail of the 13th August left Singapore on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 3 p.m.  
The *Fille de la Citadelle*, with the French mail of the 14th August, left Singapore on Monday, the 7th inst., at 4 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 14th inst., at daylight. This packet brings replica to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 11th July.

FOR	DATE
Hollow and Happong...	Tuesday, 8th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai...	Tuesday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Quang Chow, Foon and Shanghai...	Tuesday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Hongkong and Chinkiang...	Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji...	Tuesday, 8th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow...	Tuesday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Amoy...	Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore...	Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai...	Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila...	Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Sandakan...	Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama...	Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Hollow and Happong...	Tuesday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai...	Wednesday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco...	Wednesday, 9th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila...	Thursday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay...	Thursday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay...	Thursday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.

Europe, S.O., India via Tutuorin...  
Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Manila, Yag, Penang, Wihmanstein, Singapore, Penang, Wihmanstein, Matung, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver...

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco...  
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Manila, Yag, Penang, Wihmanstein, Singapore, Penang, Wihmanstein, Matung, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver...

Europe, S.O., India via Tutuorin...  
Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents.  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Keelung, Shanghai Moji, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle...  
Singapore, Penang and Colombo...  
Singapore, Penang and Colombo...  
Singapore, Penang and Colombo...



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GEBRUEDER ROESE, (Roese Brothers) Swatow.

General Agents for the East.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.  
The *Apar* str. *Ararat* from Yokohama and Kobe left Moji on the morning of the 4th inst., and may be expected here this afternoon.  
The Indo-China str. *Choyang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 5th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 11th inst.  
THE GERMAN MAIL.  
The I.G.M. str. *Derfflinger* left Shanghai on the 6th inst., at 2 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at noon.  
The I.G.M. str. *Luetow* carrying the German Mail, left Berlin on the 14th inst., left Singapore on 5th inst., at 5 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 3 p.m.  
The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar* left Sydney on the 28th inst., at 9 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 25th ult. p.m. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kamakura Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst., and is expected here to-day.  
The str. *Nonmouth* left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and is due here to-day a.m.  
The C.P.R. str. *Montezuma* left Vancouver on the 16th ult. a.m. for Hongkong; via the usual ports of call.

The E. & A. str. *Empire* left Sydney on the 28th ult. for this port (via Queensland Ports, Timor and Manila).

The str. *Isaric* left Seattle on the 3rd ult. for Hongkong via ports.

The str. *Chigvar* left Seattle for Hongkong via ports on the 26th ult.

The str. *St. Patrick* left New York on the 28th July, for Hongkong via ports.

## COMMERCIAL

## EXCHANGE

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	September 7th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1.94
Bank Bills, on demand	1.87
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1.83
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1.81
Credits, at 4 months sight	1.91
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	1.91
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.24
Credits, at 4 months sight	2.29
ON GENEVA.	
Bank Bills, on demand	1.84
Credits, at 60 days sight	4.44
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.84
Bank, on demand	1.84
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.84
Bank, on demand	1.84
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank, at sight	7.71
Bank, at 30 days sight	7.76
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	7.71
On 3 months	7.71
On 6 months	7.71
On 9 months	7.71
On 12 months	7.71
On 15 months	7.71
On 18 months	7.71
On 21 months	7.71
On 24 months	7.71
On 27 months	7.71
On 30 months	7.71
On 33 months	7.71
On 36 months	7.71
On 39 months	7.71
On 42 months	7.71
On 45 months	7.71
On 48 months	7.71
On 51 months	7.71
On 54 months	7.71
On 57 months	7.71
On 60 months	7.71
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